

EXHIBIT B

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
ANSCHUTZ PROPOSES THE DRUMLIN
PAD

DOI-BLM-UT-G010-2024-0064-EA

January 2025

Location:
Sections 30, T10S, R24E, S.L.B.&M.
Uintah County, Utah

Applicant and Address
Anschutz Exploration Corporation
555 17th Street Suite 2400
Denver, CO 80202

Vernal Field Office
170 Sout 500 East
Vernal, Utah 84078
435-781-4425
435-781-4499 (Fax)

BLM



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FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts contained in the attached Environmental Assessment, considering the CEQ regulations¹, 40 CFR 1501.3 (*Determine the Appropriate Level of NEPA Review*), and 40 CFR 1501.6 (*Finding of No Significant Impact*), I have determined that the Proposed Action alternative as described in DOI-BLM-UT-2024-0064-EA will not have a significant effect on the human environment. An environmental impact statement is therefore not required.

AUTHORIZED OFFICER SIGNATURE AND DATE

GERALD
KENCZKA

Digitally signed by
GERALD KENCZKA
Date: 2025.01.30 10:34:29
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APPLICANT COMMITTED MEASSURES

The following applicant committed measures will reduce the degree or magnitude of effects of the Proposed Action.

Applicant Committed Measures

- To minimize erosion, the applicant would reinforce the north and west sides of the proposed pad with rock or jersey barriers to protect the topsoil piles and pad during precipitation events with high water and potential flooding.
- To minimize dust, the applicant in the second phase of drilling would apply magnesium chloride, or a similar product, to the running surface of the roads.
- To minimize noise impacts, the applicant would ensure that all engines would have an operational muffler system. The decibel level would not exceed seventy (70) decibels at a distance of 200 feet from the exhaust of any muffler.
- To minimize visual impacts, the applicant would paint permanent above ground structures, not subject to safety considerations, Carlsbad Canyon.

¹ The BLM is aware of the November 12, 2024 decision in *Marin Audubon Society v. Federal Aviation Administration*, No. 23-1067 (D.C. Cir. Nov. 12, 2024). To the extent that a court may conclude that the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA are not judicially enforceable or binding on this agency action, the BLM has nonetheless elected to follow those regulations at 40 C.F.R. Parts 1500– 1508, in addition to the DOI's procedures/regulations implementing NEPA at 43 CFR Part 46, to meet the agency's obligations under NEPA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 et seq.

- To minimize impacts to Asphalt Wash, the Utah Gas Corporation would follow the standards stated in BLM Technical Note 423 Hydraulic Consideration for Pipelines Crossing Stream Channels.

MITIGATION

The following mitigation measures will reduce the degree or magnitude of effects of the Proposed Action.

Air Quality Measures

- All internal combustion equipment would be kept in good working order.
- Water or other approved dust suppressants would be used, as determined appropriate by the Authorized Officer.
 - A combination of dust control techniques (e.g., chemical stabilizers and reducing vehicle speed to 25 miles per hour or less on unpaved roads (WRAP 2006)) with a combined proven control efficiency of at least 84% would be used on public dirt roads used to access the well pad during phase two of development.
- Open burning of garbage or refuse would not occur at well sites or other facilities.
- Drill rigs would be equipped with Tier II or better diesel engines.
- Telemetry would be installed to remotely monitor and control production.
- All new and replacement internal combustion gas field engines of less than or equal to 300 design-rated horsepower must not emit more than 2 grams of NO_x per horsepower-hour. This requirement does not apply to gas field engines of less than or equal to 40 design-rated horsepower-hour.
- All new and replacement internal combustion gas field engines of greater than 300 design rated horsepower must not emit more than 1.0 grams of NO_x per horsepower-hour.
- The operator would not increase annual development on the well pad above what has been evaluated for general conformity purposes (four wells per year max).

Wildlife Measures

- To protect migratory birds during the breeding season, USFWS Utah Field Office recommends a minimum timing restriction of April 1 to July 15 for ground-disturbing activities including habitat removal by clearing or cutting of vegetation (USFWS, 2020). If construction involving ground disturbing activities using heavy equipment is scheduled to start during the migratory bird nesting season between April 1 and July 15, a site-specific survey for migratory bird nests should be performed 7 to 10 days before project commencement to inventory any nesting activity. Any documented active nests sites would be avoided by a 100-foot buffer. The survey may be performed by a BLM biologist, or another biologist approved by the authorized officer.
- If construction were initiated during the nesting season between January 1 and September 31, a survey would be conducted within one mile of the project location prior to construction to identify raptor nests and their activity. The survey would be conducted by a BLM biologist or another biologist approved by the authorized officer. If active nests are discovered, all ground-disturbing activities would cease within the species-specific buffer specified by the 2008 Vernal Field Office RMP (0.25-1 mile). Work could resume

with approval of the authorized officer once the biologist determined all young had fledged.

- If construction is proposed within 0.25 mile of the great horned owl nest during the nesting season from February 1 to August 31, a survey would be conducted for portions of the project within 0.25 mile of the nest to identify activity. The survey would be conducted by a BLM biologist or another biologist approved by the authorized officer. If the known nest is determined active, all ground-disturbing activities would cease within the 0.25 mile buffer. Work could resume with approval of the authorized officer once the biologist determined all young had fledged.
- The operator would pay the recovery program depletion fee to the USFWS.
- The operator would avoid entrainment of larval fish as follows:
 1. The best method to avoid entrainment is to pump an off-channel location – one that does not connect to the river during high spring flows. An infiltration gallery constructed in a Service approved location is best.
 2. If the pump head were located in the river channel the following stipulations would apply:
 - a. Do not situate the pump in a low-flow or no no-flow area as these habitats tend to concentrate larval fishes.
 - b. Limit the amount of pumping, to the greatest extent possible, from April 1 to August 31 when larval fish are most likely to be present (see above)
 - c. Do not pump from 10pm to 2am.
 3. Screen all pump intakes with 3/32-inch mesh material.
 4. Approach velocities for intake structures should follow the national marine Fisheries Service’s document “Fish Screen Criteria for Anadromous Salmonids”. For all instream intakes, the approach velocity should not exceed 0.33 foot per second (ft/s).
 5. Report any fish impinged on the intake screen or entrained into irrigation canals to the Service (801.975.330) or the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

Dark Sky Measures

- All lighting on facilities would be Dark Sky-friendly to protect the night sky viewshed, unless superseded by safety needs.

AUTHORITIES

The following Codes of Federal Regulation provide BLM Authority to Implement these Measures.

- 43 CFR 3171.13(a) “The approved Application for Permit to Drill will contain Conditions of Approval that reflect necessary mitigation measures. In accordance with 43 CFR 3101.12 and 36 CFR 228.107, the BLM...may require reasonable mitigation measures to ensure that the proposed operations minimize adverse impacts to other resources, uses, and users, consistent with granted lease rights.”
- 43 CFR 3101.12 “A lessee will have the right to use only so much of the leased lands as is necessary to explore for, drill for, mine, extract, remove and dispose of all the leased resource in a leasehold subject to applicable requirements, including stipulations attached

to the lease, restrictions deriving from nondiscretionary statutes, and such reasonable measures as may be required and detailed by the authorized officer to mitigate adverse impacts to other resource values, land uses or users, federally recognized Tribes, and underserved communities. Such reasonable measures may include, but are not limited to, relocation or modification to siting or design of facilities, timing of operations, specification of interim and final reclamation measures, and specification of rates of development and production in the public interest. At a minimum, modifications that are consistent with lease rights include, but are not limited to, requiring relocation of proposed operations by up to 800 meters and prohibiting new surface disturbing operations for a period of up to 90 days in any lease year.”